receive a drawback equal to the tax on

the amount exported, the tobacco manufacturer

receives no such drawback on the alcohol used by

him in the manufacture of tobacco which he ex-

ports. Another phase of the question is presented

in a letter recently addressed to the committee by a New-York company, which is an extensive manu-

facturer of fuses, blasting caps, etc. This company

uses from fifteen to twenty barrels of alcohol a

month, and if the tax were taken off would use fifty

barrels a month. To avoid the payment of the tax new the company exports alcohol to St. Thomas, in

the West Indies, and employs labor there to manu-

facture the crude material for blasting caps. Al-

though there is a duty of 40 per cent on blasting

caps this company says it could not pay the tax on

the alcohol used and then compete with the German and other foreign manu-

facturers of those articles. The company is therefore

NOT IN FAVOR OF MORE SILVER DOLLARS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

the House Committee on Banking and Currency,

has agreed to report in favor of a measure to sus

pend the coinage of silver dollars and silver certifi-

cates. No bill has yet been formulated on this sub-

ject. It is understood that the sub-committee

at its conclusion in the April session as to what shall be done before making a report. If the Monetary Commission shall not reach any conclusion whatever, a very large majority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency will, it is understood, be in favor of the report indicated. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, a member of the committee, is charged with the preparation of a report which will in effect recommend the adoption of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury in his report the preparation of the Treasury in his

PREPARING FOR COMING CAMPAIGNS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 19 .-- A Republican caucu

will be held to-morrow to organize a Republican

Congressional Committee for the coming campaign.

It is probable that all the members of the last com-

mittee who are in the present Congress will be con

tinged in office if they desire to serve, and it seems

to be the general expectation that Mr. Hubbeil, of

Michigan, will be reelected chairman, it being un-

derstood that he is willing to serve again in that

capacity. It is the general expression of old and

experienced Republican politicians that no Congres-

sional Committee was ever so faithful and efficien

as the last one, and that this was mainly due to the

energetic and undying efforts of Chairman Hubbell

and Secretary Edward McPherson, and to them is

ascribed the return of a Republican majority to the

present House of Representatives, Republican Con-

gressmen realize that only by the most skilful man

agement and energetic efforts during the coming

campaign will the Republicans be able to retain

control of the House of Representatives, an event of

the greatest political importance to them in view of the next Presidential campaign. An energetic and faithful committee can do much to insure such a result; an inefficient committee would be almost certain to render nugatory all efforts in that direc-

tion. There is a runor, which appears incredible, that George C. Gorbam is anxious to be secretary of the committee; but it is hardly believed by anybody that, in view of his eccentric performances the last time he held that important office, he will have the assurance to seek it again.

SCOVILLE AND THE GUITEAU CASE.

expressed his determination to retire from the

Guiteau case immediately after the bill of exceptions

is signed. He thinks the bill will not be completed and signed for several weeks.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY MEETING.

Washington, March 19.—The Washington annual meeting of the American Tract Society was

held in the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church in

this city this evening. Ex-Justice Strong presided.

Secretary Shearer presented an abstract of the work

of the year. The receipts were \$376,989.51, and

the expenditures \$375,135 98. Of the receipts

\$104,939.54 were from donations and legacies. Much interest was shown in the report of colportage among the immigrants. J. W. Fester, late Minister to Russia, and ox-Governor Dingley, of Maine, made

A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

Addie Benson, Captain Millett, of Digby, for St.

John, N. B., arrived here yesterday, having on board Captain Luce, twogmates and twelve seamen from

the ship Screamer, which vessel sank on the 10th

inst. The Screamer sailed from Philadelphia,

inst. The Screamer sailed from Philadelphia, March 6, for New-Orleans, coal laden. On the the 9th a violent gale commenced and soon afterward the vessel was abandoned. A small best commanded by J. N. Donne sank and three nen were drowned. Another sailor was lost. Those rescued from the ship are Captain D. Luce, Holliston, Mass; D. S. Nickerson, mate, Bangor, Me; Joseph Williams, second mate, New-York; Edward Condon, Waldeborough, Me; Joseph McRay, Chicago; John Doherty, Providence; John McNally and Martin Gildy, Philadelphis; Frank Moor, Austria; William McAtaman, Liverpool; Augustus Grumm, Germany; Peter Williams, L. Falbard, John Peterce and William Laulholm, Finland.

SMALLPOX AT SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 19 .- The

smallpox excitement here continues, though it is more

subdued than last week, because it is believed that the

here and in Bethlehem has been vaccinated, and good

results are already apparent. The Bethlehem Iron

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 19 .- The brig

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Mr. Scoville has firmly

at its conclusion in the April session as to

Monetary

willing to wait until after the netary Commission shall have arrived

WASHINGTON, March 19 .-- A sub-committee of

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1882.

Vol. XLI. No. 12,909.

# AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

TOPICS OF NATIONAL INTEREST. RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES-PROPOSED AMEND-MENTS TO THE REVENUE LAWS-THE GARFIELD EXPENSES-FURTHER COINAGE OF SILVER DOL-

LARS OPPOSED. It is reported in Washington that changes in the Cabinet will be made soon. A statement of the proposed changes in the revenue laws, now under consideration in the Ways and Means Committee, is given in a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE. A sub-committee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House will report against the further coinage of silver The report upon the expenses attending President Garfield's illness and death will probably give rise to some discussion in Congress. Most of the present members of the Republican Congressional Committee will probably be reappointed. Mr. Scoville will retire from the Guiteau case as soon as the bill of exceptions is completed.

### RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- There is a rumor tonight that the long-expected Cabinet changes are likely to be made within two or three days.

THE NAME OF GARFIELD'S SLANDERER. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The author of the letter published in The Washington Post several days ago over the signature of "Justice," in which a violent attack was made upon the late President James A. Garfield, will have in to-morrow's Post another letter in reply to his critics, which is signed with his true name. The writer is William Brown, who claims to have been a delegate to the Chicago Convention from the VIIth District of Kentucky.

#### THE BILLS OF GARFIELD'S PHYSICIANS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- When the doctors' bills for attendance upon President Garfield, and the other bills for expenses incidental to his illness and death, are reported to the House, it is probable that the minority of the committee will make a report and indulge in some speech-making of a sensational character-at least, such is the present intention of some members of the committee. A member of the committee recently said he did not believe it to be the business of the House to pass upon bills ranging in amount from 25 cents to \$25,000. He thought the bills should have gone, in the first place, to the legal representative of General Garfield, and have been brought by him before Congress, when the pay of the late President might have been extended a sufficient time to cover the expenses. The bills altogether amount to about \$140,000. It is also intimated amount to about \$140,000. It is also intimated that there will be attacks upon the President's physicians, suggestions that there has been no evidence to show such extraordinary skill as would seem to be indicated by the large fees recommended by the majority of the committee, and even, perhaps, a revival of the old charge that one of the physicians profited by telegrams sent to Wall Street in advance of the bulletius.

#### PROPOSED CHANGES IN REVENUE LAWS BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Ways and Means Committee are considering several propositions relating to the Internal Revenue laws, and it is probable that two, and possibly three, bills may be reported within the next fortnight. Indeed, the bill to extend the period during which whiskey may remain in bond has already been reported to the House to be printed and recommitted. The effect of this bill, if enacted into a law, will probably be to diminish for some time, at least, the revenne derived from the tax on whiskey. The cause of this reduction is easily explained and understood. As the law now stands, whiskey can remain in bond only three years before the tax is paid. The allowance for leakage in that period is seven and a half gallons on each barrel of forty gailons, so that for each full barrel distilled the Government receives a tax on thirty-two and a half | report to the present Congress. gallons at the rate of ninety cents a gallon, provided the whiskey remains three years in bond. Under the proposed bill the distiller is allowed to leave his whiskey in bond as long as he choose and he need not pay the tax until he withdraws it He is also to receive the benefit of an allowance for leakage during a period of eight years, the allowance amounting to thirteen and a half gallons or each barrel so that the distiller who allows his whiskey to remain in bond for eight years will be required to pay a tax on only twenty-six and a half gallons for each forty gallons manufactured.

The proposed bill is understood to be urged mainly in the interests of Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania distillers, who are the chief producers of whiskey which is " cured " by age. They argue that under the present law distillers are unable to bear the pecuniary burden of allowing a large store of whiskey to remain on their hands after the tax has been paid, and they assert that as a consequence of this they are often compelled to throw their whiskey on the market at an unfavorable time. They contrast this requirement of the Internal Revenue law with the provisions of the Custems laws, which allow an importer to leave his goods in a bonded warehouse an indefinite length of time without requiring him to pay duties until the goods are withdrawn from bond. And they further call attention to the fact that, while the Government pays all the expenses of bonded warehouses for the storage of imported goods, the distillers are compelled to provide the warehouses and pay the wages of storekeepers and gaugers and other expenses incident to the care and security of whiskey in bond. Moreover, the dis tillers complain that under the present law they are not able to furnish the people with so good an acticle of whiskey as they might if the law were changed. Age improves whiskey, and the distillers assert that as a result of the requirement that the heavy tax shall be paid within three years of the date of manufacture there are not probably to be found in the markets of the United States to-day 10,000 gallons of "five year-old whiskey."

Another measure which the Ways and Means Committee is considering involves some amendments to the present laws, the effect of which will be to reduce the Internal Revenue receipts from \$17,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. It is proposed to abelish the taxes on bank capital and deposits, and the stamp tax on bank checks, matches, proprietary medicines and perfumery. The revenue derived from the taxes in the last fiscal year was as

Capital and deposits (National banks) ... \$5,372,178
Capital and deposits (savings banks and other banks not National) ... 3,762,208
Bank cheeks ... 2,253,411 Proprietary medicines and perfumery

It is probable that the law respecting the tax on proprletary medicines will not be so amended as to elieve the numerous "bitters" from taxation, but that it will be so fixed as not to encourage the manufacture of "bitters" to be sold and used as a bever-

When the tax on tobacco was reduced by the last Congress no corresponding change was made in the tax on eigars. The committee is now considering the propriety of recommending that the tax on eigars be reduced from \$6 to \$5 a thousand, which would effect a reduction of the revenue, on the basis of last year's receipts, by \$2,666,000 a year. It is regarded as probable that a bill will soon be reported bolishing and reducing Internal Revenue taxes to

the extent above indicated. The committee has also been urged to recommend a measure to provide a system of drawbacks by Company's Hospital has been finished, and contains a manufactures and the aris, and for scientific purposes, shall be relieved from axation. To what extent such a change in the law Saturday, and public gatherings are avoided as much as the Navy Department to-morrow.

SECRETARY HUNT MUCH BETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Hunt is much better to-night, and expects to be at his desk at the Navy Department to-morrow.

possible. Only four new cases have been reported here to-day Eighteen deaths have been reported since Friday, two occurring to-day. There are now five cases in Bethlehem and one in Old South Bethlehem. would affect the revenue it is impossible at present to compute. In the opinion of members of the committee who have given much thought to the subect, the chief difficulty is to devise a system which would prevent fraud. The tobacco manufacturers have for some time been arguing that the considerable quantity of alcohol used by them in their business should be relieved from the tax. One of the arguments they use is that a very large proportion of the goods they manufacture is exported, and that, while exporters of alcohol

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SARGENT'S APPOINTMENT CRITICISED. LONDON, March 20.—The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says: "The press here severely criticises the appointment of Mr. Sargent to be United States Minister to Germany. The Tageblatt sharply reproves Mr. Everett, the Secretary of the United States Legation in Berlin, for neglecting to point out to his Government the impropriety of appointing such a successor to men like George Bancroft, Bayard Taylor and Andrew D. White."

### A SUPPOSED FENIAN PLOT.

LONDON, March 20 .- A shed at the Royal Albert Docks, London, was burned on Saturday morning. It is supposed that the fire was the result of a Fenian plot to set fire to the docks and make a raid for the arms belonging to the dock volunteers. The damage was slight.

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, LONDON, March 20.-The Times's dispatch from Berlin says that Herr von Eisendecher, German Minister to Japan, is mentioned as successor of Herr Kurd von Schloezer at Washington.

### AWAITING DANENHOWER'S ARRIVAL. St. Petersburg, March 19.—Lieutenant Harber has reached Krasnojarsk, the capital of the Government of Yeneseisk, where he will await the ar-

rival of Lieutenant Danenhower. A Russian expedition will be organized in the course of the summer to explore the Angera dis-riet in Siberia.

the alcohol used and then compete with the German and other foreign manufacturers of those articles. The company is therefore compelled to employ a large proportion of foreign labor in its business, and at the same time is restricted as to the amount of its manufacture by the high tax imposed upon the alcohol necessary in the business. At a recent meeting of the committee Judge Kelley spoke of instances in which a plumber and a carpet manufacturer in Philadelphia called his attention to the fact that the tax on alcohol bore heavily on them, as they were compelled to use considerable quantities of it in their business.

Another demand that the Ways and Means Committee will soon be called upon to face is that of Congressmen who represent large tobaccogrowing districts for an amendment which will allow producers of a few hundred pounds of tobacco to sell the same to others than licensed dealers. Propositions of this sort have been urged for several years, and only two weeks ago an attempt was made to pass one of them in the House under a suspension of the rules. It failed only because a two-thirds vote was required, for it received a majority of nearly thirty votes. This is regarded by some members of the Ways and Means Committee as equivalent to an instruction by the House to the Committee to bring in a bill on this subject. The trouble is to frame a measure which will not leave open the door to fraud. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is opposed to it, because he believes its effect would be to diminish seriously the revenues without greatly benefiting the producers in whose interest it is ostensibly urged. In a recent conference with the members of the Ways and Means Committee he said: "It would be precisely like allowing all the small distillers throughout the country who use no more than ten bushels of grain a day to sell their whiskey without paying the tax. If you did that, of course their product would be brought directly in competition with the tax-paid article. It would not be quite so good as your Ke Washington, March 19 .- Lieutenant Schwatka, who arrived here this evening and who is familiar with the difficulties which beset Arctic exploration and Arctic journeys, expresses the belief that there is little hope that De Long and his companions will be found alive. The Lieutenant says that, from what he knows about the the conditions which sur-round Arctic explorations, he would not like to be "in De Long's shoes."

#### THE SULTAN INTERESTED IN AMERICA. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19 .- General Lew Walace, the United States Minister, spent seven hours with the Sultan on Saturday. The Sultan sought much information concerning America, especially in and the mode of collecting taxes. General Wallace states that the Sultan displayed a shrewd, penetrating intellect, and expressed the most friendly senti-

ments for America.

General Wallace denies having supported an American company's project for obtaining a concession for a railway in the province of Bagdad.

### COMPLIMENTED BY A NOMINATION. PARIS, March 19 .- The National says: "It is quite possible that M. Roustan, the newly-appointed Minister to the United States, will never go to Washington. It appears that he does not desire to cross the Atlantic, and that the Government, in nominating him for Washington, were chiefly desirous of proving that by recalling him from Tunis they, were not inflicting any disgrace upon him."

### LIBERAL REFORMS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 19 .- At a meeting of Democrats, Senor Martos presiding, it was decided to make special efforts to induce the Government to carry out the Liberal reforms.

#### DISTURBANCES IN THE TRANSVAAL DURBAN, March 19.—Serious disturbances have broken out on the Southwestern border of the Transvaal. It is reported that the trouble is spread-

THE WEST INDIES. KINGSTON, Jam., March 9.-It is rumored that Sir Anthony Musgrave is auxlous to be relieved of

the Governorship of Jamaica, but that Lord Kimberly will not relieve him.

The expenditure of the island will be reduced by \$65,000 this year, but the salaries remain the same.

# LONDON, Monday, March 20, 1882.

A semi-official note has been published at Paris saying that everything justifies the hope that a majority of the Budget Committee will be favorable to M. Say's pro-

# RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND. General Superintendent Shepard, of the New-York and New-England Ratiroad, is making arrange nents to remove its transportation offices from Boston to Hartford. Thus Hartford will become the central point from which the movements on the several division of the road will be governed. Many of the clerks and train dispatchers will be transferred from Boston to Hartford, as soon as the offices can be made ready for them. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Superintendent Rawn, of the Western Division, because of hi heulth, will not be filled.

#### A BILL TO PREVENT CONSOLIDATION. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The bill recently stroduced in the House by Representative Converse, of Ohlo, to prohibit the consolidation of rullroad com-

panies and for other purposes, is as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any railroad company for the construction of whose road the United States have granted lands, right of way, franchise, or any other thing of value, to consolidate its line with any other parallel or competing line of road or roads, or with any parallel or competing line of boats or water transportation, either by act of consolidation, purchase, lease, running contract, or otherwise; and it shall furthermore be unlawful for any railroad or navigation company, over which the United States may rightfully and constitutionally exercise legislative jurisdiction and control, to make any arrangement or agreement which shall in any respect prevent or prohibit competition in freight and passenger trailic. panies and for other purposes, is as follows:

# STRIKE OF WEAVERS AND SPINNERS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 19.-The spinners here have left work, because by the reduction they would receive only sixty-eight cents a day for work that previeight sides on the spindles, but they would have to run ten sides under the reduction to make eighty-five cents a day. If each spinner runs ten sides then the number of employes must be reduced and the pay of those remaining also. The manufacturers say they expected that the strike of the weavers on Saturday would have been more general. The weavers have been receiving on an average from \$8 to \$10 per week; under the new schedule they would receive from \$7 to \$9. The superintendent of weaving states that his instructions are that box-loom weavers shall average \$1 25 per day. He says that Jacquard looms are being gradually replaced by boxlooms for the manufacture of checkered goods, and that 500 looms have been operated on worsted work at a loss, the corporation desiring to retain the experienced help. The classified strikers are 320 ring spinners (girls), thirtythree band-boys and 350 weavers; these keep out 100

spoolers, sixty warpers and 250 carders. Some of the leaders of the worsted weavers still at work say that they will gather at the gate to-morrow morning and decide what course to pursue. Some excitacork say that they will gather at the gate to-morrow morning and decide what course to pursue. Some excitement was caused to day among the operatives by the cition of the liev Father Ryan at the morning services a his church, which is the principal Catholic church in the city. He galvised the strikers to return to work to-morrow, and denounced the leaders of the movement. In his remarks some of those present left the church. A sumber of the strikers undoubtedly wish to return to work to-morrow, but they are held back by their more electromized comrades. The strikers, although the strike is asserted contrales. The strikers, although the strike is asserted to their bushess.

The mills will not be open to-morrow. The corporation miss will not regret this action of the operatives so far sit affects the company, for it will furnish apportunity of make necessary repairs. For if the employes do not exame work Monday it is believed that the mills will contin closed for a considerable period, and new help continued to the comployed at present. The strikers for the nest part will have six weeks pay upon which to subsist, and houses to rent, for they will be turned out of their present homes when they cease to work for the coronalism.

# SECRETARY HUNT MUCH BETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-Secretary Hunt is

# EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IMPROVING. A TALK WITH THE REV. DR. J. C. HARTZELL-EDU CATIONAL WORK OF THE METHODIST EPISCO PAL CHURCH-NEED OF NATIONAL AID. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Several of the educational measures recently introduced in the Senate have reference to the condition of affairs in the South, though they do not state the fact in words, There is no doubt that they will form the subject of extended discussion at some time during the present session. The advisability of action of some kind seems to be generally conceded by members of both parties, though there is a diversity of views regarding the best plan to be adopted. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, who has been living in the South for the last twelve years as pastor, presiding elder, Editor of The Southwestern Christian Advocate, and representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its evangelical and educational work, has been in Washington for the purpose of looking into the work proposed in the several pending measures, and of doing what he can to push the matter forward. He has now gone North, and will visit the Methodist Conferences of the Atlantic States and describe the condition of educational affairs in the South, with which he has familiarized himself by travel and personal observation. He will urge the necessity of outinuing the liberal work already undertaken.

While here, Pr. Hartzell appeared before the Senate Committee on Education and gave his views at length. Afterward, in conversation with a TRIB-UNE correspondent, he described the state of affairs and the outlook. Speaking of the work of his own church, Dr. Hartzell said: "We began the reorganization of the Methodist Episcopal Church after the war, having a membership of from 60,000 to you will please remember, is an entirely different affair from the Methodist Church South, which has a membership of about 800,000. We began in the large centres and gradually extended our work ship of more than 400,000, about equally divided between the two races. We have twenty-one institutions of learning among the colored people, in which more than 3,000 young colored men and women are being educated, and we have sixteen seminaries and colleges for white people, in which more than 2,000 young men and women are taught, We have built about 3,000 new churches in the South since the war, and all of our thirty-seven seminaries and colleges have been built since the war. The South has a population, according to the ew census, of a little more than 18,000,000, and in that population, which is little more than one-third of the entire Nation, are found 70 per cent of the illiterate people of the country. Among these are 1,000,000 adult white people who cannot read and about 2,000,000 adult colored people who cannot read. In this region where these vast aggregations of illiteracy exist are chosen three-fourths of a 82 per cent of a majority of the United States Senate and a proportionate representation in the House of Representatives. The concentration of illiteracy in a single section adds greatly to its danger." ' Is the South doing nothing to help itself T' asked

the correspondent. "Certainly: the public school systems of the South are improving, and it is fair to state that in every State the number of strong men who are coming forward in favor of public schools for all the people is increasing yearly. Still, the poverty of the South, added to the still remaining prejudice against public schools, makes the work difficult, There is a strong minority in every Legislature of the South in favor of public schools, so that no measure actually hostile to the school system can pass. In some places there are no marked evidences of progress. In all the cities and large towns of the South the public school systems are fair, and in some ases very good, and the facilities are as good for the colored people as for the white. The didiculties are found in the hill regions, where race antagonisms are more intense, where the poverty of the people is greater, and where the prejudices of the ignorant white people are more strongly predominant. For The Emperor William, who was slightly bruised by a fail on Friday, drove out as usual yesterday.

The Observer yesterday said that Parliament would adjourn on April 4 and reassemble on April 13.

The Observer yesterday said that Parliament would adjourn on April 4 and reassemble on April 13. example, Mr. Denton, the State Superintendent of of several places in that State where the people had schools. Within two years they have changed entirely and are now supporting large and efficient schools in their midst. The educational work done in the South by the churches of the North has had a large influence for good. The North is now expending in the South from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 a

year in churches and schools, principally the latter. "The Peabody Fund has also aided largely in the work. It helps only public schools, and helps only where the people help themselves Often a few hundred dollars a year in this way as resulted in establishing large and flourishing public school systems. One of the encouraging features of the problem is the self-helpfulness which is developing among the colored people. Whenever the schools are open to them they attend, and where schools are not provided they teach in churches. Nearly all of our 1,500 colored churches are used as school houses. At our Louisiana Conference, last month, composed mostly of colored men. I submitted a proposition to build a Gilbert Haven school of theology, and the preachers present subscribed \$5,890 themselves, giving positive proof of their advanced intelligence and desire to help themselves through their own congregations. As nearly as 1 can estimate, the principal denominations of North have expended more than \$13,000,000 in the South for school and church purposes in the last fifteen years. Twenty-five or thirty per cent of the Southern white people are highly educated, and are delightful people to meet and associate with, but drop below that and you find as low a population as can be found anywhere, and the illiterate class among the white people is the more deplorable because it is the result of gen-

erations of prejudice.
"Now, the ignorance and illiteracy of the South erations of prejudica.

"Now, the ignorance and illiteracy of the South are the outgrowth of slavery, and slavery was a crime of which the whole Nation shared the guilt. The Nation freed the slaves, gave them the guilt. The Nation freed the slaves, gave them the franchise and became responsible for them. Surely it is the Nation's duties in chigeathy. It is impossible for the South to do this work by itself. Take for example the City of Charleston, The valuation of the taxable property has decreased fifty per cent, or from \$45,000,000 to \$21,000,000, Although Charleston taxes herself \$3,500,000 for her public schools, which is more than foston taxes her people, still the public school facilities are inadequate, and that is true of the whole South. It think the proper thing for the National Government to do ts to make a direct appropriation of money from the Treasury. The help is needed at once, and the demand is imperative. It is foolish to wait for the sale of public lands, and then to take the interest on the proceeds as proposed in one measure. That would postpone the work too long. It might be a wise provision for the future. The Government ought to appropriate from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and distribute it on the basis of illiferacy. The money should be administerd under the supervision of the Government to aid the public school systems already established, and no State should receive any benefit unless it has a well-organized public school system of its own, and is willing to expend at least as much as the General Government proposes to give it. The general plan adopted by the Peabody Fund in the administrais willing to expend at least as much as the General Government proposes to give it. The general plan adopted by the Penbody Fund in the administration of its funds would be a very good model for the General Government to follow. A chief feature of this National and I think ought to be the establishment of Normal Schools. One of the great needs all over the South is teachers. They are few in number, and the majority has not had any regular training. Modern methods of school organization and work are scarcely known in the South outside of the principal cities and towns. A good many of the State Boards are doing excellent work in holding Normal Institutes, and the tendency is in the right direction in all the cities, but the work to be done is so immense that the local appliances are wholly inadequate."

# A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.-St. Patrick's

Bishop Becker. Large delegations of Catholic societies were present from Philadelphia and Newcastle. The Rev. M. X. Fellon will have charge of the new church.

## THE DISASTROUS FLOODS.

CONDITION OF THE CREVASSES. NEW-ORLEANS, March 19 .- A dispatch was received to-day at the State Engineer's office from As sistant State Engineer Brown, reporting that he had just returned to Baton Rouge from the Landry crevasse in Ascension Parish. He says that sixty feet of the levee is gone, but he thinks that it will be closed by a large force of laborers from adjoining plantations. The Story revasse, below the city, is now regarded as beyond control, and no effort will likely be made to close it. The show that the water is ten feet deep.
The water from this crevasse will flow
into the Ship Island Canal and Lake Borgne,
doing but little damage, except to Story's plantation,

into the Ship Island Canal and Lake Borgne, doing but little damage, except to Story's plantation, where there were 500 acres of atubble and 250 acres of plant canes. This will doubtless be almost entirely destroyed. The ends of the levee at each side of the break at the Live Oak Grove crevasse have been secured, and the belief is that the break will be closed. News is received almost daily at the state Engineer's office of the closing of small breaks in the levees between New-Orleans and Baton Rouge.

In conversation to-day with H. B. Thompson, secretary of the Board of State Engineers, the following information was gathered concerning the crevasses in this State from the Arkansas line to the mouth of the river; also on Ruyous La Fourche and Atchafalaya. The Ashton crevasses have been onen since 1867. They begin near the upper line of Carroll Parish and extend into Arkansas; extimated length, eight miles. In Madison Parish, there are crevasses at Omega, Buckner, Moranza, Millikon's Rend, Delta, Biggs, and Diamond Island Bond; in Tensas Parish, at Woodburn, Buckner, Point Pleasaid, Ships Bayou, Hard Times, Fordfield, Hard Scrabbie and Kemp; in Concordia Parish, at Claremont and Glascock, the latter open since 1874; in Ascension Parish, at the Landry Place; in St. John Baptist Parish, at the Story Plantation; in St. John Baptist Parish, at the Story Plantation; in Plaquemines on the left bank, in Pointe Coupee Parish. Yellow Bayou and the Upper Winn Track, in Landry Parish. The three last named are on the right bank. There is also a crevasse on the right bank of the Mississippi River, except Landry, Bonnet Carre and Story, these three being on the left bank. There are four crevasses

dians, variously stated at from seven to lifteen, were killed. All the bodies have not yet been recovered.

# ASSASSINATED BY RUFFIANS.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Thomas Edmondson was killed on Friday by Edward Gick and two other ruffians whom he had arrested a few days before for im-proper conduct. Gick was arrested, but the other men escaped.

# A CHURCH DEBT RAISED.

Boston, March 19 .- The First Baptist Church, of Somerville, raised its debt of \$12,700 to day.

### THE EVILS OF MORMONISM.

PEOPLE AT THE MERCY OF THE CHURCH THE SCHOOL FUND MISAPPLIED-HOW LANDHOLD ERS ARE SOMETIMES RUINED - REVOLTING CRIMES AGAINST NATURE AND DECENCY OF

#### COMMON OCCURRENCE. INT THE GRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Congressman Edwis Willits, of Michigan, who has paid much attention to the Mormon problem, has received from the Rev. D. J. McMillan, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Missions in Utah, Idaho and Montana, an interest ing letter respecting affairs in Utab. The greater part of this letter, a copy of which has been furnished to a TRIBUNE correspondent, is given below:

In reply to your inquiries respecting affairs in Utah, I shall state only what I know to be facts, and of which I can furnish abundant proof. While the school laws of Utah expressly forbid the use of public school funds for the support of sectarian or denominational schools of any kind, it is a well-known fact that the Book of Mormon and the Mormon Catechism are used as text books, and children are required to use them as such under children were expelled accordingly for no other offence than refusal to study and recite lessons from those books. It is an equally well-known fact that no teachers can obtain employment in those schools, except they are members of the Mormon Church paying tithe regularly. I know of several non-Mormon teachers of experience and acknowledged qualifications superior to any Mormon teachers who applied for em-ployment in the public schools and were rejected on the Sign product from the charged report of the product of the charged report of the product of the product of the charged report of the sole ground that they were not Mormons. In one case a non-Mormon teacher of a private school—the only school in the town where she was teaching—received for a time a portion of the public school fund, but the fund Church, though at the time she held a first-grade certificate of qualifications from the County Board of Exam-

# IMPROVING THE MAIL SERVICE.

Boston, March 19.-Postmaster General Howe said to-day, in reference to his intention to shorten the mail service between New York and San Francisco a day and a half in the round trip, that his efforts will be through the railways west of Cheyenne, to get mails into San Francisco at 7 or 8 a.m. instead of 11 a.m., as now. He will delay their departure from 3. p. m. to 7 or 8 p. m., allowing the entire day in San Francisco for repties to be written to letters received in the morning, which now have to wait until the next day before being sent East.